

THE J. O. U. A. M.

BY ELD. J. D. HUNTER.

CANNEL CITY, KY., 1, 22, '08.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

They were opposed to the union of church and state. They believed the first duty of man and woman was to yield a willing obedience to the law of God; that obedience to that law depended upon a knowledge of it; a knowledge of it depended upon the ability of the individual to read and understand it.

The free school system of the United States is the foundation of all the good that we as a nation are enjoying today. We are morally bound as individuals, as a community, and as a state, to educate our children and furnish for them the best educational facilities possible. This moral obligation is evident from the peculiar nature of man. He is naturally a being to be educated; born with a thirst for knowledge; and this thirst can not be satisfied without an education, and an education can not be obtained without good schools and good teachers. There must not be any sectarianism or partisanship taught in our schools; they must be unselfish, free American institutions for all the people, without regard to creed or sect; but there must be truth and duty there. The unchanging and undying maxims of moral rectitude should be taught to every child; it is not enough that a boy should be educated mentally. The safety of our nation, as well as his own usefulness and happiness demand that he be trained to habits of truthfulness and develop to a fine discernment of honor. He should be inspired to form exalted ideals of manhood, charity, rectitude and goodness, and made strong in the resolution to defend the truth.

The time has come when the pupils of our public schools must be taught the love of country; that means that the children of this nation must learn to love their native land. To whom shall we look for the inculcation of those patriotic sentiments which should inspire the heart of every American citizen but to the 300,000 teachers of our public schools?

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics has achieved a worthy and undying work in directing the attention of all people to the vital importance of patriotic training in our public schools. Through their instrumentality the emblem of our nation's glory, which has hitherto been unfurled only at times of bloody conflict or holiday occasions is now seen floating peacefully in the genial sunlight over many of the buildings dedicated to the education of our nation's youth. Aye, and the custom inaugurated here will spread over all the land, every school house in hamlet and city, in country and town, in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, the American flag will be kissed by the morning breeze; 30,000,000 of children will see it every day and learn to love it as the emblem of all that is great and good. It will represent to us and all the world in a new and peculiar manner the great fundamental truth that the bulwark of our liberties is in the education of our people.

No true American patron or pupil can look upon its folds as it waves over the school building, rippling in the sweet breezes, without pride of country. If he be in foreign lands the flag is companionship and country itself with all of its endearments. Who, as he sees it, can think of a state merely and whose eyes once fastened upon its radiant trophies can fail to recognize the image of the whole nation? It has been called a floating piece of poetry, and yet I do not know of its having intrinsic beauty beyond other designs. Its highest beauty is in what it symbolizes; it is because it represents all that all gaze at it with delight and reverence it as a piece of bunting raised in the air, but it speaks sublimely and every part has a voice. Its alternate stripes of red and white proclaim the original union of thirteen states to maintain the Declaration of Independence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Russian scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains within its ornaments 200 diamonds, 300 rubies and 400 emeralds.

IN FASHION'S REALM.

Jabots Attractive Means of Freshening Up an Old Blouse.

MODISH STYLES IN NECKWEAR

Long Jabots Not Universally Becoming—Short Effects Are More Easily Made—Butterfly Bows Arranged as a Cascade Very New and Smart.

When a blouse has lost its freshness there is nothing so useful as a jabot to give it a new and smart appearance.

A good style to follow in making one is the jabot which reaches below the bust and forms a cascade down the center of the blouse. To fashion this



A NEW TQUE.

get white mousseline and cut it in two strips across the goods. Two are enough for the average length. Each strip should be about four inches wide. Half an inch above the edge run a tuck the same depth, and a short distance above that run another a little narrower. Roll the edge and whip on Valenciennes not over half an inch in width. After this much is accomplished have the strip accordion plaited and sew it to a double piece of muslin. At the top of the strip the plaited frill should be sewn across and then carried down one side and ended in a point.

Wide lace and chiffon frilling can be bought ready to put on, but if one wants something of a little different and of really good materials the better way is to make this kind of neckwear at home. A washable jabot is a joy forever and gives the plainest shirt waist or blouse a dressy air. Some of the longer jabots of lace or mousseline have the top finished with a ribbon bow, often in white and again in colors.

Not every woman will find a long jabot becoming. The length should be carefully studied by each one, and if the short neck frill is more suited to her she should forego the fascinations of those delightful long ones which reach almost to the belt. The short ones are even more easily made than the others, and they take so much less lace that real pieces can be utilized in this way. A very full plaited frill of three-quarters of a yard of four inch lace is gathered on a strip of silk tape or ribbon an inch long.

To adjust lace so that it forms butterfly bow effects all down the front from the throat to the end of the jabot is more difficult to achieve, but it is worth the time devoted to its creation. In making one of these neck pieces it must be borne in mind that lightness and distinctness are the effects desired. As soon as the stiffness is lost the neck piece looks stiff and hard.

A becoming hat is quite as important as a pretty neck arrangement, and the models illustrated are among the most attractive of the spring importations.



WHITE NEAPOLITAN STRAW.

Very chic is the shape of medium size carried out in white neapolitan straw with its low crown wreathed with white coque feathers. The brim rolls sharply over the left side of the crown and is caught down with a plaited rosette of black velvet ribbon centered with a large velvet button. Loops of white ribbon cover the back of the bandeau. Brown satin ribbon is softly folded around the crown of the little toque, which is bent up at the left side, where a brown and white ostrich egret and a paradise plume sweep backward from a brown and white straw buckle. AMY VARNUM.

Acquitted.

Magistrate—You will admit that you entered the house of the prosecuting witness by the door at 2 o'clock in the morning?

Prisoner—Yes, your honor.

"What business had you there at that time of night?"

"I thought it was my own house."

"Then why did you, when this lady approached, leap through the window, jump into the cistern and hide yourself?"

"Your honor, I thought it was my wife."

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY **FETRIGG**
REGISTERED
ROCKFORD, ILL.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The 1907 hay crop was 61,420,000 tons, valued at \$690,000,000.

Handled according to rational and well recognized principles, a farm should increase rather than decrease in fertility with use.

Feed and breed have much to do with the return which the dairyman gets from his herd of cows. A third factor, and nearly as important, is the hired man.

The cotton crop of the past year is valued at \$675,000,000, which places it next to "king corn," which made a showing of just twice this amount, or \$1,350,000,000.

Hops should not be compelled to use the natural blanket of fat on their bodies to counteract the influence of winter winds that are allowed to blow through the cracks in the pens.

The deals in which folks got skinned are usually those in which they try to get something for nothing out of somebody else. Our shortsighted cupidity is often chargeable with many of our losses.

When potatoes will not fetch more than 25 cents per bushel they may be fed with profit to milk cows, as they help to increase the flow of milk. Fed in too large quantities, there seems to be the opposite tendency.

The soil, like the average boy or girl, is much more easily and satisfactorily trained and broken in youth. In both cases if they are allowed to run wild and acquire bad habits it is pretty hard to overcome the defects.

The per cent of butter fat produced by dairy cows can be increased by breeding, but not by any system or method of feeding. In the latter case the amount of butter fat may be increased by increasing the flow of milk.

If you are contemplating a thinning out of the shade trees about your home, a good time to do the job is in the winter months, when the leaves are off the trees and the frost in the wood will facilitate the work of splitting.

In view of the millions of dollars that are expended annually by the department of agriculture to counteract the damage wrought by a multitude of insect pests the part that bird life plays in the maintenance of an equilibrium ought not to be difficult to see.

The cage trap is good for a time until the fox members of the tribe get on to the knack of escaping from it, when it is of little practical value. The guillotine trap is a dead shot and does its work relentlessly provided the descending arm strikes its victim, when a cracked head or broken back is a certainty.

As a rule that person is promoted to a better paying job who early acquires the habit of doing a little more rather than a little less than what is required of him. In many instances those belonging to the last named class are prone to attribute their lack of advancement to ill luck, when in reality they have themselves only to blame.

Of late champions have appeared in behalf of the common black crow, in being their claim that the bird does in the long run more good than harm. While 25 per cent of the crow's food during the season is corn, the remaining 75 per cent consists of May beetles, white grubs, chinch bugs, grasshoppers and crickets, which do the farmer and gardener a great deal of damage.

One who has visited all sections of the country where apples are grown told the writer recently that in a majority of instances which had come under his notice turkeys running in orchards did more damage to ripening fruit than the crickets and grasshoppers, in the extermination of which lay the chief motive in raising them. If any readers of this department have had conclusive experience along this line, we should be pleased to hear from them, for we feel that a good many orchardists are in the dark on the points involved in this question.

Experience proves beyond a doubt that the horse's shoulder will keep in better condition with a well made leather collar than with one of a cheaper make that has to be supplemented with padding or sweat pads. With the bare leather against the shoulder there is not only less perspiration, but that which does form evaporates more readily, reducing the likelihood of inflammation. If you wish to practice horsemanship, let it be on the breeching rather than the collar. It is well to remember that from the standpoint of actual economy the most desirable harness, which not only lasts the longest, but gives satisfaction while it is being used, is also the cheapest.

The family or dairy cow can be kept perfectly clean if the floor of the stall in which they stand is raised four to six inches and is given good slope away from the manger. In general the platform should be of the length of the cow's body from rump to fore shoulder.

If the agent with whom you deal is thoroughly reliable have a definite written understanding with him, while if he is a comparative stranger by all means have everything down in black and white. It will not only mean dollars, but freedom from vexation for you in the long run.

DRIFT INTO HIDING

Vast Amount of Property Escaping Taxation.

Impossible to Force Men to Assess Some Kind of Property Under the Present System.

The general property tax was put into effect in Kentucky partly because it was believed that under the old system a great deal of property in the shape of money, bonds, stocks, mortgages, lien notes and other evidences of credit escaped taxation. It was hoped that by a rigid system of assessment and inspection a greater amount of this class of property could be brought to light, greatly increasing the revenues of the state.

The system has succeeded in bringing some of this kind of property to light, but there is still an enormous amount of it that escapes taxation.

The general property tax, it should be remembered, decrees that the same tax must fall on all classes of property. Let us suppose a man, living in almost any town in the state, is the owner of a land note for \$1,000, on which 6 per cent interest is paid him. In some of the towns in the state his combined town, county and state tax would be over \$3; in most of them it would be between \$3.50 and \$5. Manifestly, a man will be very unwilling to give in for taxation a piece of property that yields him 6 per cent only, when by so reporting it he condemns himself to having to give up nearly half the income from that property to the tax collector.

Perjury or Confession.

But the greater part of property of this class does not pay as much as 6 per cent. A vast amount of this property held in the state, perhaps as much as half of it, is property held in trust for the benefit of widows and children who are not able to earn money themselves, but depend for their support upon the income from property that has been left them by the husband and father and which will be largely invested in notes, stocks, bonds and this general class of property. In normal times much of this class of investment will not pay over 4 per cent, the income running from 4 to 5 1/2 per cent. If, now, the tax rate absorbs from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, it will be readily seen that very little is left for the support of these helpless people.

The temptation to conceal property when the tax on it will absorb from one-half to three-fourths of the income if yields is stronger than the normal man can resist, and as a rule he does not try to resist it in any state where this system of the general property tax prevails, and that is why the tax authorities of states are coming so generally to denounce it. In Kentucky the evasions of the tax on this class of property are enormous. In September, 1907, only \$11,490,000 of bonds, only \$1,438,195 of stock in corporations and only \$13,046,837 of bank deposits was given in for taxation, although the banks and trust companies of the state contained in that year \$85,500,000 of deposits. At the same time the assessors were able to find only \$5,407,512 of money outside the banks, or a total of about \$18,500,000 of money. That there should have been then only about \$93,000,000 of deposits in the banks of the entire state of Kentucky is the most damning proof of the supreme economic folly of our system.

Effect on Value of Real Estate.

We may mark the secondary effect of this policy in the valuation of real estate. It takes capital and accompanying prosperity to enhance real estate values. In 1880 the assessed real estate valuation was \$265,985,908, or \$160 per capita. In 1890, before our new constitution with the present tax system went into effect, the valuation increased to \$203 per capita. In 1900, after eight years of the new tax system, it had increased to \$209—an increase of only \$6 per capita. The total assessed wealth of the state in 1880 was \$212.63 per capita. In 1890, just before the new constitution, it had increased to \$275.80. From 1890 to 1906, with 14 years under the new tax system, it increased only to \$293 per capita—an increase of less than \$18 per capita in 16 years.

Under our old constitution, with all its imperfections, there was some latitude given to localities in the encouragement of industries. The new constitution adopted in 1891 abolished most of this, but did allow municipalities to give five years' exemption to new manufacturing concerns. The act putting this clause of the constitution into effect was not passed until 1895. The decade, then, from 1880 to 1890 illustrates the progress possible under the old liberal system; the decade from 1890 to 1900 illustrates the result of the narrow policy of the new constitution before partial exemption became effective, and the years since 1900 well show the result of the liberal policy of encouragement. Mark the result: From 1880 to 1890, under a policy of encouragement, the capital employed in manufacturing in Kentucky increased 74.2 per cent. From 1890 to 1900, with all encouragement withdrawn and heavy taxes imposed, the capital invested in manufactures increased only 30.4 per cent. About 1900 the five-years' exemptions had been granted in many cities and towns, and from 1900 to 1905 the capital invested in manufactures in Kentucky increased 67.4 per cent.

Your Humble Servant.

The use of "your humble servant" and of "your most humble and obedient servant," which have given way to the curt "yours truly," came first into use in England in conversation, and later in correspondence, on the marriage of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry IV. of France, to King Charles I. The usual salutation before that time had been "God keep you." "God be with you"—this among the gentry. With the common people it was "How dost thou, bridge?" with a thump on the shoulder.

Mind Your Business.
If you don't nobody will. It is your business to keep out of all the trouble you can and if you can and will keep out of liver and bowel trouble if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They keep biliousness, malaria and jaundice out of your system. 25c at Jackson Drug Co.

A Ready Explanation.
A Washington man one day went out of town for a day's fishing, taking a luncheon with him. When he had reached the stream where he intended to enjoy his sport he discovered that he had dropped his luncheon somewhere on the way. He hastened back to look for it. Presently he met a burly darky, who seemed very well pleased with himself and who was in the act of brushing crumbs from his lips with his sleeve.

"Did you pick up anything in the road as you came along?" asked the Washingtonian, with a suspicious glance at the negro.

"No, sah," promptly returned the colored man, "I didn't pick up nothin'. Couldn't a dog hab found an' eat it up?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Its Shape.
Not long ago a Boston municipal official, a stickler for the use of good English, had occasion to consult a physician new to the community.

After the examination the doctor said: "All you need, sir, is a tonic in the shape of fresh air."

"Would you mind telling me," asked the purist sarcastically, "what is the shape of fresh air?"

Watched Fifteen Years.
"For fifteen years I have watched the working of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and it has never failed to cure any sore, boil, ulcer or burn to which it was applied. It has saved us many a doctor bill," says A. F. Hardy, of East Wilton, Maine. 25c at Jackson Drug Co.

Vicarious Punishment.
A mother brought her little boy to school for his first time and said to the teacher:

"This little boy is very delicate, as he is after a fit of harmony on the loquax, but if he does anything bold—and I know he will—babe the wan next to him, 'twixt frightened him."

A Record Breaker.
A clergyman one Sunday morning was exhorting those who had troubled consciences to be sure and call on their pastor for guidance and prayer.

"To show you, my brethren, the blessed results of these visits with your pastor," said he, "I will state to you that only yesterday a gentleman of wealth called upon me for counsel and instruction, and now, today, my friends—today he sits among us, not only a Christian, but a happy husband and father."

A young lady in the audience whispered to a neighbor, "Wasn't that pretty quick work?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Not a Diplomat.
"You never tell me that I look young and sweet any more," pouted Mrs. Levee.

"No," her brute of a husband replied. "I seem of late to have lost my powers of imagination."—Cleveland Leader.

Circumstantial Evidence.
Mrs. Cabbage "It isn't right to charge Freddie with taking that money out of your pocket. Why don't you accuse me?"

Cabbage—"Because it wasn't all taken.—Harper's Weekly.

Not Even Jonah.
Bacon—Whether whales and dolphins ever sleep observation so far has been unable to discover.

Egbert—Do you mean to say that even Jonah had no inside information?—Yonkers Statesman.

How Is Your Digestion?
Mrs. Mary D. King, of No. 228 S. 4 Ave., San Francisco, recommends a remedy for stomach trouble. She says:

"Gratitude for the wonderful effect of Electric Bitters in a case of acute indigestion, prompts this testimonial. I am fully convinced that for stomach and liver troubles Electric Bitters is the best remedy on the market today."

This great tonic and alterative medicine invigorates the system, purifies the blood and is especially helpful in all forms of female weakness. 50c at the Jackson Drug Co.

A Few Definitions.
Many children are so crammed with everything that they really know nothing.

In proof of this read these veritable specimens of definitions written by public school children:

"Stability is taking care of a stable."

"A mosquito is the child of black and white parents."

"Monastery is the place for monst'ers."

"Tocsin is something to do with getting drunk."

"Expostulation is to have the small-pox."

"Cannibal is two brothers who killed each other in the Bible."—Literary Digest.

Seven Years of Proof.
I have had seven years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best medicine to take for coughs and colds and for every diseased condition of throat, chest or lungs," says W. V. Henry, of Panama, Mo. The world has had thirty-eight years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and colds, la grippe, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, hemorrhage of the lungs, and the early stages of consumption. It timely use always prevents the development of pneumonia. Sold under a guarantee by the Jackson Drug Co. 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottle free.

FLORIDA AND NEW ORLEANS WITHOUT CHANGE
VIA
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE
Winter Tourist Tickets On Sale November 1st, 1907
Good Returning May 31st, 1908
For information and list of hotel address
H. C. KING, C. P. & T. A., 111 Main St., Lexington, Ky.

L. & E. RAILWAY GET RICH QUICK.

WINTER TIME TABLE.
EFFECTIVE NOV. 18, 1906.

WEST BOUND.	No 1		No. 3	
	Daily		Daily	
	Ex. Sun.	A. M.	P. M.	
Lv Jackson	6 10	2 20		
O. & K Junction	6 15	2 25		
Elkatawa	6 20	2 30		
Athol	6 40	2 52		
Tallega	6 49	3 00		
St. Helens	6 59	3 11		
Beattyville Junct	7 07	3 20		
Torrent	7 30	3 41		
Campton Junct	7 48	3 57		
Dundee	7 52	4 03		
Filson	8 03	4 14		
Stanton	8 15	4 26		
Clay City	8 25	4 35		
L. & E. Junct	9 00	5 07		
Winchester	9 12	5 20		
Ar Lexington	9 55	6 05		

EAST BOUND.	No 2		No 4	
	Daily		Daily	
	Ex. Sun.	A. M.	P. M.	

Lv Lexington	2 25	7 35		
Winchester	3 10	8 13		
L. & E. Junct	3 25	8 26		
Clay City	4 00	9 02		
Stanton	4 10	9 10		
Filson	4 26	9 22		
Dundee	4 37	9 34		
Campton Junct	4 40	9 38		
Torrent	4 57	9 56		
Beattyville Junct	5 18	10 17		
St. Helens	5 26	10 25		
Tallega	5 37	10 35		
Athol	5 45	10 43		
Elkatawa	6 06	11 10		
O. & K Junct	6 10	11 15		
Ar Jackson	6 15	11 20		

CONNECTIONS.
L. & E. JUNCTION—Trains Nos 1 and 3 will make connections with C. & O. Ry. for Mt. Sterling.

CAMPTON JUNCTION—All trains connect with Mountain Central Railway for Pine Ridge and Campton.

BEATTYVILLE JUNCTION—Trains Nos 2 and 4 connect with L. & A. Ry. for passengers to and from Beattyville.

O. & K. JUNCTION—Trains No. 3 and 4 with the Ohio & Kentucky for local stations on O. & K. Ry.

CHAS. SCOTT, G. P. A.

O. & K. RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE NOV. 19, 1906.

WEST BOUND	Daily Ex Sun	
	1st Class	2nd Class
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Jackson	11 05	3 00
O. & K Junction	11 15	3 10
Frozen	11 31	3 23
Vanceve	11 38	3 42
Wilhurst	11 44	3 52
Hampton	11 51	4 05
Rose Fork	12 05	4 20
Lee City	12 13	4 45
Helechawa	12 19	4 55
Ar Cannel City	12 35	5 20

EAST BOUND	Daily Ex Sun	
	2nd Class	1st Class
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Cannel City	7 10	1 00
Helechawa	7 33	1 17
Lee City	7 45	1 23
Rose Fork	8 00	1 32
Hampton	8 24	1 44
Wilhurst	8 37	1 51
Vanceve	8 47	1 57
Frozen	8 56	2 04
O. & K Junction	9 25	2 25
Ar Jackson	9 30	2 30

Sunday passenger train leaves Cannel City at 1 00 p. m., returning leaves Jackson at 4 40 p. m.

M. L. CONLEY Gen. Mgr.

Mountain Central.